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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/804,186	03/19/2004	Werner Doetsch	038715.53337US	6767
23911 7590 03/09/2010 CROWELL & MORING LLP INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP P.O. BOX 14300 WASHINGTON, DC 20044-4300			EXAMINER CHORBAJI, MONZER R	
			ART UNIT 1797	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 03/09/2010	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/804,186

Applicant(s)

DOETSCH ET AL.

Examiner

MONZER R. CHORBAJI

Art Unit

1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 January 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4, 7, 8 and 11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4, 7, 8 and 11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/GS-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/15/10

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This final action is in response to the arguments presented on 1/15/10

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 4, 7, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grimberg et al (U.S.P.N. 5,609,821) in view of Feasey et al (U.S.P.N. 5,130,053).

Regarding claim 4, Grimberg discloses a method for sterilizing foodstuff-packaging material (col.2, lines 15-20 and col.4, lines 3-5) that includes contacting the packaging material with a liquid mixture of stabilized hydrogen peroxide (col.2, lines 29-30 and col.3, lines 33-38) with foodstuff-compatible phosphonic acid (col.3, lines 14-16). Grimberg teaches that in the art of sterilizing packaging material, liquid hydrogen peroxide can either be sprayed on such material or the material is soaked in a bath containing liquid hydrogen peroxide (col.1, lines 19-30). Therefore, absent any criticality, choosing either one of the hydrogen peroxide sterilization approach is a matter of routine experimentation depending on the degree of contamination of the packaging material so that for heavily contaminated packaging material one would choose the spraying approach and for not so contaminated material one would choose soaking it in a hydrogen peroxide bath (col.1, lines 28-30).

As to the added limitation that the dip bath liquid has previously been used to sterilize the packaging material; Grimberg prefers to apply the sterilizing composition using the spraying approach (col.3, lines 60-62); however, Grimberg does not teach against using the other conventional bath approach where foodstuff packaging material are continuously submerged into a heated sterilizing liquid within the bath. As such one recognizes that at some time during the operation of the sterilizing bath machine that

the heated liquid in the bath has already been used to sterilize various foodstuff packages.

Grimberg fails to teach concentration ranges between 200 to 500 ppm of phosphonic acid.

Feasey discloses a composition of hydrogen peroxide and phosphonic acid and teaches that the concentration of phosphonic acid varies between 50 to 1000 ppm, because this concentration range of between 50 to 1000 ppm for phosphonic acid is found to be the most effective (col.7, example 5) and is further dependent on the intended use (col.4, lines 40-58). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to widen Grimberg concentration range of phosphonic acid to a different concentration range as taught by Feasey, because this concentration range of between 50 to 1000 ppm for phosphonic acid is found to be the most effective as explained by Feasey (Feasey, col.7, example 5).

Regarding claim 7, Grimberg teaches the use of aminotris(methylene phosphonic acid (col.3, lines 14-16).

Regarding claim 11, Grimberg discloses a method for sterilizing a packaging material (col.2, lines 15-20 and col.4, lines 3-5) in aseptic packaging plants (col.4, lines 3-8) .

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grimberg et al (U.S.P.N. 5,609,821) in view of Feasey et al (U.S.P.N. 5,130,053) as applied to claim 4 and further in view of Vogeley et al (U.S.P.N. 4,104,024).

Grimberg teaches that it is known to apply hot liquid hydrogen peroxide to packaging materials (col.1, lines 24-27). However, Grimberg and Feasey fail to teach temperature value for the hydrogen peroxide bath.

Vogele disclose that it is known to heat hydrogen peroxide baths to a temperature of 90 degrees Celsius (col., lines 10-21). Vogele also teaches that maintaining temperature of about 90 degrees Celsius is complex and expensive as well. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify Grimberg/Feasey hydrogen peroxide bath temperature to a temperature below 90 degrees Celsius as taught by Vogele since in this temperature range all bacteria spores are destroyed (Vogele, col.1, lines 15-23).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed on 1/15/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 2-4 of the reply, applicant contends that the obviousness rejection is based on the presumption of Grimberg's s sterilizing food packaging material while Feasey sterilizes contact lenses and pickles and polishes metal surfaces; and the teachings of the instant method claims differs from the methods of Feasey for sterilizing contact lenses and for pickling metal surfaces.

The examiner disagrees. Grimberg's broad teachings are directed to sterilizing articles in general (col.1, lines 11-12; col.2, lines 31-32). While Grimberg illustrates foodstuff, cosmetic products and pharmaceutical items as suitable examples (col.4, lines 3-10), he does not limit his applications to only those items. Similarly, Feasey

describes that his method is to be applied in a very wide variety of different types of uses (col.4, lines 13-28). Feasey discloses sterilizing contact lenses and treating metal surfaces for illustrative purposes only (col.4, lines 52-58) without intending to limit the applications of his method. Therefore, the broad teachings of Feasey in applying his stabilized hydrogen peroxide solutions with phosphonic acid to various different uses, would enable one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the concentration of phosphonic acid disclosed in Grimberg to a range of between 50 to 1000 ppm since phosphoric acid in this range is found to be the most effective as explained by Feasey (col.7, example 5).

Also, note that process steps shown in the table on page 4 of the reply have already been previously addressed by the Grimberg and Vogele references.

Conclusion

7. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

8. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MONZER R. CHORBAJI whose telephone number is (571)272-1271. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9:00-5:30.

10. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill Warden can be reached on (571) 272-1267. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

11. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/M. R. C./

/Jill Warden/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1797